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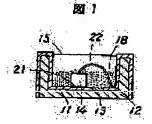
(54) PHOTOSEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE AND RESIN SEALING METHOD THEREOF

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To prevent scattering of light by a feeler of a

photosemiconductor device.

CONSTITUTION: A photosemiconductor element 14 is loaded on the recessed part 13 of a case 12, a transparent feeler 16 having a sedimentation property is mixed into sealing resin 15 so as to fill and seal th recessed part 13 and the feeler 16 is sedimented from the top of sealing resin 15 on the peripheral part of the photosemiconductor element 14. A refractive index of the transparent feeler 16 is made approximate to a refractive index of the sealing resin 15 in order to reduce scattering of light.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] a conductor — the optical semiconductor device characterized by to have carried the OPTO semiconductor d vic in the base of the crevice of the concave case where it has wiring, to have mixed the filler for mitigating the diff rence of a coefficient of thermal expansion with an OPTO semiconductor device to the aforementioned closure resin in the optical semiconductor device by which restoration closure of the aforementioned crevice was carried out by the closur resin, and to make particle size of this filler into the size which sediments around an OPTO semiconductor device at the time of closure of a closure resin

[Claim 2] It is the optical semiconductor device which a translucency is made to have a filler according to claim 1, and is characterized by approximating and setting the refractive index as the refractive index of a closure resin.

[Claim 3] The optical semiconductor device characterized by making the difference of the refractive index of a closure r sin, and the refractive index of a filler into less than 1% in an optical semiconductor device according to claim 2. [Claim 4] a conductor — the resin-seal method of the optical semiconductor device characterized by carrying an OPTO s miconductor device in the base of the crevice of the concave case where it has wiring, mixing in a closure resin the fill r which has sedimentation nature, and carrying out restoration closure of the crevice

[Claim 5] a conductor — the resin-seal method of the optical semiconductor device characterized by carrying an OPTO semiconductor device in the base of the crevice of the concave case where it has wiring, mixing in a closure resin the filler which a refractive index approximates with a closure resin and has sedimentation nature, and carrying out restoration closure of the crevice

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[Industrial Application] About the resin seal of an optical semiconductor device, especially, this invention has little deterioration of the quality by the big temperature change, and it relates to the optical semiconductor device which has high-reliability, and its resin-seal method.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The resin seal of the optical semiconductor device by casting conventionally OPTO s miconductor device 3 is pasted up on the base of the concave case 2 where it has wiring 1. it is shown in <u>drawing 4</u> -6 — as — a conductor — Next, the closure resin 6 which carries out wire bond with a wire 4, connects the electrode on OPTO semiconductor device 3, and the electrode on a case, and does not contain a minerals filler like drawing 5 further, Or lik <u>drawing 6</u>, the closure resin 8 containing the filler 7 without sedimentation nature is poured into a case, the closure r sins 6 and 8 are hardened after that, and it is line intermediary **** about closure.

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] It is related with the resin seal of the conventional OPTO semiconductor d vice, and th following problems are *******.

[0004] When the closure resin 6 which does not contain a (b) minerals filler is used, the problem that ablation occurs in th interface of OPTO semiconductor device 3 and the closure resin 6 by the big temperature change by a solder DIP, th solder reflow, or the heat cycle test since the difference of the coefficient of thermal expansion of an OPTO semiconductor device and the closure resin 6 is large is *******. Moreover, the problem that the stress accompanying the resin contraction at the time of hardening and the stress by the expansion difference therefore generated in a surrounding temperature change join OPTO semiconductor device 3, and the reliability of an optical semiconductor device falls is ********.

[0005] (b) When the optical semiconductor device 3 is a light emitting device and the closure resin 8 is filled up with the minerals filler 7, the problem that the output of the light to which the light which emitted light is therefore scattered on a fill r 7, and is emitted through the layer of the closure resin 8 declines is ******* like drawing 6. The problem that the luminous intensity which the incident lights from the outside will be scattered about by the filler 7 on the other hand if the closure resin 8 is filled up with the minerals filler 7 when the optical semiconductor device 3 is a photo detector, and reach s a photo detector falls is ********.

[0006] this invention aims at offer of the optical semiconductor device which interfacial peeling of an OPTO semiconductor device and a closure resin is prevented, and reliability is raised in view of the above-mentioned technical problem, and can pr vent dispersion of the light by the filler.
[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In the optical semiconductor device by which OPTO semiconductor device 14 was carri d in the base of the crevice 13 of the concave case 12 where it has wiring 11, and restoration closure of the aforementioned cr vic 13 was carried out by the closure resin 15 the technical-problem solution means by this invention claim 1 — lik drawing 1 -3 — a conductor — The filler 16 for mitigating the difference of a coefficient of thermal expansion with OPTO s miconductor device 14 is mixed in the aforementioned closure resin 15, and let particle size of this filler 16 be the siz which sediments around OPTO semiconductor device 14 at the time of closure of the closure resin 15.

[0008] A translucency is made to have the filler 16 according to claim 1 for the technical-problem solution means by this inv ntion claim 2, and the refractive index is approximated and set as the refractive index of the closure resin 15. [0009] In an optical semiconductor device according to claim 2, as for the technical-problem solution means by this inv ntion claim 3, the difference of the refractive index of the closure resin 15 and the refractive index of a filler 16 is mad into less than 1%.

[0010] the technical-problem solution means by this invention claim 4 — a conductor — OPTO semiconductor device 14 is carried in the base of the crevice 13 of the concave case 12 where it has wiring 11, the filler 16 which has sedimentation nature is mixed in the closure resin 15, and restoration closure of the crevice 13 is carried out

[0011] the technical-problem solution means by this invention claim 5 — a conductor — OPTO semiconductor device 14 is carried in the base of the crevice 13 of the concave case 12 where it has wiring 11, and a refractive index mixes in the closure r sin 15 the filler 16 which approximates with the closure resin 15 and has sedimentation nature, and carries out r storation closure of the crevice 13

[0012]

[Function] the technical-problem solution means by claims 1 and 4 — setting — a conductor — OPTO semiconductor device 14 is carried in the base of the crevice 13 of the concave case 12 where it has wiring 11, and the closure resin 15 is poured into the crevice 13 facas 12

[0013] Und r the present circumstances, a filler 16 is centralized only on the periph ry of OPTO semiconductor devic 14 by putting in the filler 16 which has sedimentation nature into the closure resin 15. If it does so, in case the light of OPTO semiconductor divided vice 14 passes the closure resin 15, it will seldom be influenced by the fill respection of light will mitigate it.

[0014] Moreov r, in the technical-problem solution means by claims 2, 3, and 5, as the above-mentioned minerals http://www4.ipdl.jpo.go.jp/cgi-bin/tran_web_cgi_ejje

sedimentation nature fill r, when a refractiv ind x us s th thing of th transluc ncy of **1% or less of diff renc s with a resin refractive index, dispersion by the filler 16 of th synchrotron orbital radiation from an OPTO semiconductor d vic or th incident light from the outsid falls further, and th fall of the quantity of light of OPTO semiconductor d vic 14 decreases.

[0015]

[Example] The cross section f the optical semiconductor d vice which <u>drawing 1</u> shows one example of this invintion, the cross s ction in which <u>drawing 2</u> is the same and showing the state in front of the closur resin seal, and <u>drawing 3</u> are the cross s ctions showing the state immediately after the closur resin pouring similarly.

[0016] like illustration — the optical semiconductor device of this xample — a conductor — OPTO semiconductor device 14 (Light Emitting Diode) is carried in the base of the crevice 13 of the concave case 12 where it has wiring 11, restoration closure of the crevice 13 is carried out by the closure resin 15, and the filler 16 for mitigating the difference of a coefficient of thermal expansion with OPTO semiconductor device 14 to the aforementioned closure resin 15 is mixed

[0017] the aforementioned concave case 12 — a conductor — in consideration of the thermal resistance at the time of the lectroless plating as wiring 11, engineering plastics, such as polyether sulphone (PES), are used, it has the crevice 13 of short form or truncated—pyramid type in the center section, and injection molding is carried out to it

[0018] the epoxy binder 21 in which GaAs and Si are used for and, as for aforementioned OPTO semiconductor device 14, contain Ag for electric conduction — a conductor — wiring 11 is pasted and wire bond is carried out with the wire 22 made from Au

[0019] The thermosetting epoxy resin of a translucency is used so that the light from OPTO semiconductor device 14 may be irradiated outside, and the aforementioned closure resin 15 is filled up with potting into the crevice 13 of the aforementioned case 12.

[0020] The particle size is greatly set up with 10-40 micrometers so that an inorganic silica glass may be used and the aforem ntioned filler 16 may sediment around OPTO semiconductor device 14 at the time of closure of the closure resin 15. This filler 16 is poured into the closure resin 15 at 10 - 50 % of the weight. And that the refractive index of this filler 16 should mitigate dispersion of the synchrotron orbital radiation from OPTO semiconductor device 14, it approximates with the refractive index of the closure resin 15, and is set up, and, specifically, the difference of both refractive indexes is made interest than 1%.

[0021] the optical semiconductor device of the above-mentioned composition — setting — the time of manufacture — first — like <u>drawing 2</u> — a conductor — OPTO semiconductor device 14 is carried in the base of the crevice 13 of the concave case 12 where it has wiring 11

[0022] And the closure resin 15 is poured into the crevice 13 of a case 12.

[0023] Under the present circumstances, the filler 16 is mixed in order to prevent interfacial peeling by the difference of the confficient of thermal expansion of OPTO semiconductor device 14 and the closure resin 15. Moreover, the particle size of a filler 16 is set up greatly here. If it does so, although the filler 16 is uniformly spread in the closure resin 15 like drawing 3 at the beginning of pouring, it sediments gradually with the passage of time. And it will exist only the base of a crevice 13, and near the circumference of OPTO semiconductor device 14 like drawing 1 at the time of hardening of the closure resin 15.

[0024] Moreover, if OPTO semiconductor device 14 is made to emit light at the time of use, the light from OPTO s miconductor device 14 will pass the closure resin 15, and will be irradiated outside.

[0025] At this time, since the upper part 15 of a case 12, i.e., the closure resin of an OPTO semiconductor device 14 top, has the little amount of fillers, it cannot receive dispersion of the light by the filler easily, and the fall of the quantity of light of OPTO semiconductor device 14 stops being able to generate it easily.

[0026] Furthermore, as a sedimentation nature minerals filler, since the refractive index is using the thing of **1% or less of translucency of a resin refractive index, it becomes possible for the degree to which the light of OPTO semiconductor device 14 is therefore scattered on a filler to fall further, consequently to decrease the fall of the quantity of light.
[0027] In addition, this invention of it not being limited to the above-mentioned example and many corrections and chang b ing added to the above-mentioned example within the limits of this invention is natural.

[0028] For example, although Light Emitting Diode was used as OPTO semiconductor device 14 in the above-mentioned example, ******* is also good at another light emitting device or another photo detector.
[0029]

[Eff ct of the Invention] dispersion of a light according to a filler since particle size of the filler mixed in a closure resin is made into size according to this invention claims 1 and 4 a passage clear from the above explanation and an upper resin has [a filler sediments around an OPTO semiconductor device and] the little amount of fillers — a receptacle — ** — **

Therefore, it is hard coming to generate the fall of the quantity of light of an OPTO semiconductor device.

[0030] Since the refractive index of a translucency filler is approximated and set as the refractive index of a closure resin according to this invention claims 2, 3, and 5, when the degree to which the light of an OPTO semiconductor device is therefore scattered on a filler can fall further and can decrease the fall of the quantity of light sharply, there is the ************* effect when.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] Drawing 1 is the cross section of the optical semiconductor device in which one example of this invention is shown.

[Drawing 2] Drawing 2 is the cross section showing the state in front of the resin seal similarly.

[Drawing 3] Drawing 3 is the cross section showing the state immediately after the closure resin pouring similarly.

[Drawing 4] Drawing 4 is the cross section showing the state in front of the resin seal of the conventional optical semiconductor device.

[Drawing 5] Drawing 5 is the cross section showing the state after closure resin pouring when similarly not mixing a filler.
[Drawing 6] Drawing 6 is the cross section showing the state after closure resin pouring at the time of similarly mixing a filler.

[D scription of Notations]

- 11 Conductor Wiring
- 12 Concave Case
- 13 Cr vice
- 14 OPTO Semiconductor Device
- 15 Closure Resin
- 16 Filler

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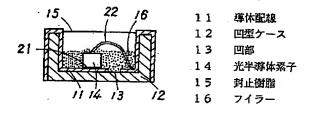
(54) 【発明の名称】光半導体装置およびその樹脂封止方法

(57) 【要約】

【目的】 光半導体装置のフイラーによる光の散乱を防ぐ。

【構成】 ケース12の凹部13に光半導体素子14を搭載し、封止樹脂15に沈降性を有する透光性フイラー16を混入して凹部13を充填封止し、封止樹脂15の上部から光半導体素子14の周辺部にフイラー16を沈降させる。透光性フイラー16の屈折率を封止樹脂15の屈折率に近似させ、光の散乱を軽くする。

図 1



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 導体配線を有する凹型ケースの凹部の底面に光半導体素子が搭載され、前記凹部が封止樹脂にて充填封止された光半導体装置において、前記封止樹脂に、光半導体素子との熱膨張係数の差を軽減するためのフイラーが混入され、該フイラーの粒径は封止樹脂の封止時に光半導体素子周辺に沈降する大きさとされたことを特徴とする光半導体装置。

【請求項2】 請求項1記載のフイラーは透光性が有せ しめられ、その屈折率は封止樹脂の屈折率に近似して設 10 定されたことを特徴とする光半導体装置。

【請求項3】 請求項2記載の光半導体装置において、 封止樹脂の屈折率とフイラーの屈折率との差が1%以内 とされたことを特徴とする光半導体装置。

【請求項4】 導体配線を有する凹型ケースの凹部の底面に光半導体素子を搭載し、沈降性を有するフイラーを 封止樹脂に混入して凹部を充填封止することを特徴とする光半導体装置の樹脂封止方法。

【請求項5】 導体配線を有する凹型ケースの凹部の底面に光半導体素子を搭載し、屈折率が封止樹脂と近似し 20 沈降性を有するフイラーを封止樹脂に混入して凹部を充填封止することを特徴とする光半導体装置の樹脂封止方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、光半導体装置の樹脂封 止に関するもので、特に大きな温度変化による品質の低 下が少なく、高信頼性を有する光半導体装置およびその 樹脂封止方法に係る。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来、注型による光半導体装置の樹脂封止は、図4~6に示すように、導体配線1を有する凹型ケース2の底面に光半導体素子3を接着し、次にワイヤ4によりワイヤボンドして光半導体素子3上の電極とケース上の電極とを接続し、さらに、図5の如く、無機質フイラーを含有しない封止樹脂6、または、図6の如く、沈降性の無いフイラー7を含んだ封止樹脂8をケースに注入し、その後封止樹脂6,8を硬化し、封止を行つていた。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】従来の光半導体素子の 樹脂封止に関し、以下の問題があつた。

【0004】(イ)無機質フイラーを含まない封止樹脂 6を使用すると、光半導体素子と封止樹脂6の熱膨張係 数の差が大きいため、半田デイツプ、半田リフローまた は温度サイクル試験などによる大きな温度変化により、 光半導体素子3と封止樹脂6の界面に剥離が発生すると いう問題があつた。また、硬化時の樹脂収縮に伴う応力 や、周囲の温度変化によつて発生する膨張差による応力 が、光半導体素子3に加わり、光半導体装置の信頼性が 50

低下するという問題があつた。

【0005】(ロ)光半導体装置3が発光素子である場合、封止樹脂8に無機質フイラー7を充填すると、図6の如く、発光した光がフイラー7によつて散乱され、封止樹脂8の層を通して放射される光の出力が低下するという問題があつた。一方、光半導体装置3が受光素子である場合、封止樹脂8に無機質フイラー7を充填すると外部からの入射光がフイラー7により散乱され、受光素子に到達する光の強度が低下するという問題があつた。【0006】本発明は、上記課題に鑑み、光半導体素子と封止樹脂との界面剥離を防止して信頼性を向上させ、かつ、フイラーによる光の散乱を防止し得る光半導体装置の提供を目的とする。

[0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明請求項1による課題解決手段は、図1~3の如く、導体配線11を有する凹型ケース12の凹部13の底面に光半導体素子14が搭載され、前記凹部13が封止樹脂15にて充填封止された光半導体装置において、前記封止樹脂15に、光半導体素子14との熱膨張係数の差を軽減するためのフィラー16が混入され、該フイラー16の粒径は封止樹脂15の封止時に光半導体素子14周辺に沈降する大きさとされたものである。

【0008】本発明請求項2による課題解決手段は、請求項1記載のフイラー16は透光性が有せしめられ、その屈折率は封止樹脂15の屈折率に近似して設定されたものである。

【0009】本発明請求項3による課題解決手段は、請求項2記載の光半導体装置において、封止樹脂15の屈 30 折率とフイラー16の屈折率との差が1%以内とされた ものである。

【0010】本発明請求項4による課題解決手段は、導体配線11を有する凹型ケース12の凹部13の底面に 光半導体素子14を搭載し、沈降性を有するフィラー1 6を封止樹脂15に混入して凹部13を充填封止するも のである。

【0011】本発明請求項5による課題解決手段は、導体配線11を有する凹型ケース12の凹部13の底面に 光半導体素子14を搭載し、屈折率が封止樹脂15と近似し沈降性を有するフイラー16を封止樹脂15に混入 して凹部13を充填封止するものである。

[0012]

【作用】請求項1,4による課題解決手段において、導体配線11を有する凹型ケース12の凹部13の底面に 光半導体素子14を搭載し、ケース12の凹部13に、 封止樹脂15を注入する。

【0013】この際、封止樹脂15中に沈降性を有するフィラー16を入れることにより、光半導体素子14の周辺部のみにフィラー16を集中させる。そうすると、光半導体素子14の光は封止樹脂15を通過する際にフ

イラー16による影響をあまり受けず、光の散乱が軽減 する。

【0014】また、請求項2、3、5による課題解決手段において、上記無機質沈降性フイラーとして、屈折率が樹脂屈折率との差±1%以下の透光性のものを使用することにより、光半導体素子からの放射光または外部からの入射光のフイラー16による散乱がさらに低下し、光半導体素子14の光量の低下が減少する。

[0015]

【実施例】図1は本発明の一実施例を示す光半導体装置 10 の断面図、図2は同じくその封止樹脂封止前の状態を示す断面図、図3は同じくその封止樹脂注入直後の状態を示す断面図である。

【0016】図示の如く、本実施例の光半導体装置は、 導体配線11を有する凹型ケース12の凹部13の底面 に光半導体素子14(LED)が搭載され、凹部13が 封止樹脂15にて充填封止され、前記封止樹脂15に、 光半導体素子14との熱膨張係数の差を軽減するための フィラー16が混入されたものである。

【0017】前記凹型ケース12は、導体配線11とし 20 ての化学めつき時の耐熱性を考慮して、ポリエーテルスルホン (PES)等のエンジニアリングプラスチツクが 使用され、中央部に短形あるいは角錐台形の凹部13を有して射出成型されている。

【0018】前記光半導体素子14は、GaAsやSiが用いられ、導電用Agを含有するエポキシ接着材21にて導体配線11に接着され、Au製のワイヤ22にてワイヤボンドされる。

【0019】前記封止樹脂15は、光半導体素子14からの光を外部に照射し得るよう透光性の熱硬化性エポキ 30シ樹脂が使用され、ポツテイングにて前記ケース12の凹部13に充填される。

【0020】前記フイラー16は、無機質のシリカガラスが使用され、封止樹脂15の封止時に光半導体素子14周辺に沈降するよう、その粒径が $10\sim40~\mu$ mと大きく設定されている。該フイラー16は、封止樹脂15に $10\sim50$ 重量%で注入される。そして、該フイラー16の屈折率は、光半導体素子14からの放射光の散乱を軽減すべく、封止樹脂15の屈折率と近似して設定されており、具体的には、両屈折率の差が1%以内とされ 40 ている。

【0021】上記構成の光半導体装置において、製造時には、まず、図2の如く、導体配線11を有する凹型ケース12の凹部13の底面に光半導体素子14を搭載する。

【0022】そして、ケース12の凹部13に、封止樹 脂15を注入する。

【0023】この際、光半導体素子14と封止樹脂15 の熱膨張係数の差による界面剥離を防止するため、フイ ラー16を混入しておく。また、ここで、フイラー16 50

の粒径を大きく設定しておく。そうすると、注入当初は、図3の如く、フイラー16が封止樹脂15内に満遍なく拡散されているが、時間の経過とともに次第に沈降していく。そして、封止樹脂15の硬化時には、図1の如く、凹部13の底面および光半導体素子14の周辺付近のみに存在することになる。

【0024】また、使用時には、光半導体素子14を発 光させると、光半導体素子14からの光は封止樹脂15 を通過して外部に照射される。

) 【0025】このとき、ケース12の上部、つまり光半 導体素子14の上側の封止樹脂15は、フイラー量が少 量のためフイラーによる光の散乱を受けにくく、光半導 体素子14の光量の低下が発生しにくくなる。

【0026】さらに、沈降性無機質フイラーとして、屈 折率が樹脂屈折率の±1%以下の透光性のものを使用し ているので、光半導体素子14の光がフイラーによつて 散乱される度合いがさらに低下し、その結果、光量の低 下を減少させることが可能となる。

【0027】なお、本発明は、上記実施例に限定される ものではなく、本発明の範囲内で上記実施例に多くの修 正および変更を加え得ることは勿論である。

【0028】例えば、上記実施例では、光半導体素子1 4としてLEDを使用していたが、それ以外の発光素子 あるいは受光素子であつてもよい。

[0029]

【発明の効果】以上の説明から明らかな通り、本発明請求項1,4によると、封止樹脂に混入するフイラーの粒径を大としているので、フイラーが光半導体素子の周囲に沈降し、上側の樹脂は、フイラー量が少量のためフイラーによる光の散乱を受けにくなる。したがつて、光半導体素子の光量の低下が発生しにくくなる。

【0030】本発明請求項2,3,5によると、透光性フイラーの屈折率を封止樹脂の屈折率に近似して設定しているので、光半導体素子の光がフイラーによつて散乱される度合いがさらに低下し、光量の低下を大幅に減少させることができるといつた優れた効果がある。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】図1は本発明の一実施例を示す光半導体装置の 断面図である。

【図2】図2は同じくその樹脂封止前の状態を示す断面 図である。

【図3】図3は同じくその封止樹脂注入直後の状態を示す断面図である。

【図4】図4は従来の光半導体装置の樹脂封止前の状態 を示す断面図である。

【図5】図5は同じくフイラーを混入しない場合の封止 樹脂注入後の状態を示す断面図である。

【図6】図6は同じくフイラーを混入した場合の封止樹脂注入後の状態を示す断面図である。

【符号の説明】

5

11 導体配線

12 凹型ケース

13 凹部

14 光半導体素子

15 封止樹脂

16 フイラー

【図1】

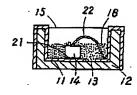
【図2】

図 2

【図3】

【図4】

図 1

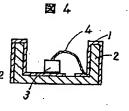


11 導体配線 12 四型ケー2

1.4 半半数

14 元十分 15 封止 16 フイラー・ 12 12 12

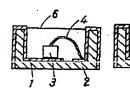
Ø 3



【図5】

【図6】

図 5



X 6

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